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Weather Forecast for Monday. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-For Okluhoma and In

n Territory: Threatening weather, with rain in orn portion; clearing and colder Monday night

For Miniouri: Rain; northeast winds. r Kansas: Snow: north winds. Nebraska: Threatening weather and snow;

Colorado: Threatening weather; variable

THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

The brief tour of President McKinley in South will exert a good influence, not aly upon the people with whom he came contact, but upon all Americans. The urageous and patriotic utterances of the esident and the manner in which these eclarations were received were elequent manifestations of the national sentiment that has been growing stronger and stronger in recent years.

The most gratifying aspect of the various demonstrations made in honor of the president is the evident acceptance of his profound sincerity. The strifes of politics are apt to obscure the better natures of men and the nebler actuations of nations. It is difficult for the head of a great political party, even when he becomes the head of the whole government, to secure full credit for exalted impulse. President Kinley has been singularly fortunate in this respect. He has, from the beginning of his political career, enjoyed the confidence and inspired the regard of political opponents as well as of political allies. There has been no utterance or circumstance to compromise the popular estimate of his patriotism. There has been nothing to raise a question as to his personal sincerity and official honesty in giving full recognition to the South. The people of Atlanta, of Montgomery and of Savannah have received the president, not as a Republican, not as a Northerner, not as a politician, but as an American-an American broad enough to embrace with common fraternity the whole people, regardless of the

Southern comments upon the president's speeches are eloquently reciprocal in fellow feeling. They recognize the boldness and the authority and yet the delicacy of the chief executive's words. Another might have meant as well and yet given the impression of patronizing.

President McKinley has, at various times, shown himself to be a great diplomat, but in this instance-in delivering a delicate and patriotic message to a sensitive people-he owes his great success his skill in diplomacy.

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

In his message to congress President Mc-Kinley declared in relation to the Nicaragua canal that "our policy more imperatively than ever calls for the control of this canal by our country," and this is assumed in English circles to mean that without further ado the Americans intend to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Henry Norman, the London correspondent, says: "To those who understand the question the president's words came as a thunderbolt. It is possible that the full text of the message will show that English feelings are without foundation, but as cabled it simply places the president in the position of deliberately ignoring the solemn reaty engagement. Public comments have been perfectly dignified and friendly, but a strong feeling is nevertheless underlying them.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was made in So, and it dealt with the building of a anal across the Central American isthmus is terms are strong enough and binding mough, so far as that goes, for it proides that "neither party shall ever obtain or itself any exclusive control over any hip canal, or erect or maintain fortifica ions in its vicinity, or occupy or fortify or olonize or assume or exercise any domin on over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosjuito coast, or any part of Central Ameria, nor will either make use of any protecion which either affords or may afford for he purpose of creeting or maintaining any uch fortifications, or of occupying, fortiving, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, he Mosquito coast, or any part of Central

america." There are many other sections besides the he intended agreement that England and he United States should always have joint entrol over any canal that might be built, or the whole gist of the treaty is found a the quoted section together with the stiplations under which most Americans conider the treaty abrogated. England was he established colonies and fortifications n the Mosquito coast, and it is the Amerian contention that she thus forfeited any ights or claim of rights that otherwise he might have had. The treaty has never nere has been correspondence about it in actory agreement has been reached by the

tate departments. That the English people are disposed to esurrect this old treaty and make trouble or the proposed American canal is not a regone conclusion by any means. The atement by Mr. Norman that Great Britin has taken offense at President Me-Inley's message is not borne out by the ondon papers. The London Spectator, in hat is said to be an inspired article, takes be position that England, without waitig to be asked by the American people, uld abrogate the treaty. "America," iys this paper, "will be compelled by its re Pacific. The Americans will also need

isthmus. Now, by the Clayton-Bulwer So the following provision was incorporattreaty America cannot exercise complete control over such a canal. The treaty has prevented the making of the canal. No allow Germany or France to dig it, and England will not do the work alone or in onjunction with any other government. Then let us do the sensible thing and allow the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be abrogated after the usual diplomatic formalities."

In the course of its argument the Spectaor speaks very bluntly of the contingencies f possible war: "If we were at war with pintly, she could seize it before we could vere at war with any other power America. would be neutral, and therefore the canal would be neutral. If the canal should be under the control of Nicaragua or Colombia. France or Germany or Russia could elze it in war. But America owning it uch a seizure would be impossible. There fore, if the canal is ever to be built, Amer ica, according to our interests, ought to control it.

In conclusion, the Spectator advises Engand to take the initiative with a proposal to declare the treaty off before the Americans get around to asking it, "for when they are forced to ask for a thing they sometimes are not polite about it. Let England take this step of her own accord and it will make America a still stronger friend of hers."

Presuming that the Spectator speaks for tion is a reasonable one, it becomes apparmake any difficulties over our government all probability the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will soon become a reminiscence.

DEMOCRACY AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Many Democratic journals are just now having spasms over the system of government proposed for our new territory, the islands of Hawaii. Before considering the nature of these attacks it will be profitable to review briefly the main features of the territorial government as recommended by the Hawaiian commission. The legislature of the territory is to

consist of fifteen senators elected for four years, and thirty representatives elected for two years. The qualifications for a senator are that he shall be a male citizen of the United States. 30 years of age, must have resided in the territory three years. and must be the owner in his own right of \$2,000 worth of property or have a yearly income of \$1,000. A representative must be 25 years old and possess property worth \$500 or a yearly income of \$250. Voters for representative are required to be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawallan language, and those voting for senator must, in addition, possess property valued at \$1,000, or an income of \$600. The bill covering the commissioner's recommendations fixes the status of citizenship in the following paragraph: "All white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United

States In effect this bill excludes the Chinese and Japanese from citizenship, and estabto his goodness of heart rather than to franchise; and it is on account of this exclusion and the establishment of these suffrage requirements that the Democratic journals of the United States are having spasms. As an example of what Democratic papers are saying in this regard we quote the few following sentences from a

recent editorial in the New York World: "The plan proposed for Hawaii is about the most astonishingly un-American thing that our history has yet produced. It is a combination of oligarchy and absolutism. Under it a great part of the population is entirely disfranchised. More important still, it is disfranchised because of 'race' -a thing forbidden by the constitution in any state of the Union. The proposal is therefore that the national government shult do in a territory what the constitution forbids any state to do within its own borders. But the bill not only creates an oligarchy of voters representing a minority of the population. It establishes proscriptive qual-

fications for suffrage." In the first place the bill does not proscribe voters from voting on account of race. It merely prohibits certain races from requiring citizenship, just as the Chinese are now prohibited in the United States. and there is a wide difference between this and the act of denying a citizen the right of suffrage on account of race. The constitution says that no citizen shall be deprived of the right to vote on account of race, but the constitution does not say that men of all races have the right to become

Aside from the fact that many of the states have in more or less degree established property and educational qualifications to go with the right of voting, and without stopping to argue that the best sentiment of our country is coming to regard these qualifications as highly essenne we have quoted, and each bears upon | tial, it may be said that such an objection comes with ill grace from the journals of a party that has been doing its best for thirty years to disfranchise the negroes of the United States. These journals may find under their very noses Southern laws and Southern constitutions which have for their purpose the disfranchisement of rst to break the letter of the agreement. large bodies of citizens on account of race. and they need not go to far-off Hawaii to find examples of a voters' oligarchy. No rank piece of imperialism was put through. longer ago than last summer a constitutional convention in the state of Louisiana, made up almost entirely of Democratic een formally annulled, however, and, while | delegates, adopted a constitution which has for its avowed purpose the disfrandesultory way for many years, no satis- chisement of negro voters, and the twists and turns made by this remarkable instrument in order to evade the provisions of the national constitution are sinuous enough to be amazing.

In order to disfranchise the negro this con stitution provides both educational and property qualifications for the right of voting, and yet it fixes the conditions so that the poor and ignorant whites may not in any large measure be deprived of suffrage First, the voter is required to read and write some language, but this is not made absolutely essential, for an illiterate per son is allowed to vote if he pays taxes on as much as \$30 worth of property. Conastern interests to keep a large fleet in sidered together these requirements would disfranchise \$6,000 negroes and 26,000 whites large fleet in the Atlantic. Promptly to out of a total voting population of 13,600 oblize there flects and concentrate their and it became necessary to twist the instru-

"No male person who was, on January 1, 1857, or at any date prior thereto, entitled private company can undertake the con- to vote under the constitution or statutes struction of it without the assistance of of any state in the Union wherein he then some great government. America will not resided, and no son or grandson of any such person not less than 21 years of ago at the date of the adoption of this constitution, shall be denied the right to register and vote in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational or property qualifications prescribed by this constitution.

As the negro was not enfranchised in 1867. his son or grandson cannot vote without the the United States, and we owned the canal required qualifications, whereas this section so nearly admits all of the illiterate whites and use it to our disadvantage. If England | that not more than 2 per cent of the 25,000 will be deprived of the right of suffrage. It is not necessary to characterize a party a virtue of its opposition to the disfran-

tories. "UPSTART CONQUERORS."

sense and wrong in another. He is totally in his term.

Americans as a nation are not conquer- to 8. ors. They have distinguished themselves in a war of independence, in another war to preserve that independence, in a war to preserve the Union, in lesser conflicts of a worthy character, and last of all in the English government, and the presump- a war of humanity. But the nation has never been rightfully subjectedd to the iment that Johnny Bull does not propose to putation of seeking territorial aggrandizement through military conquest. Considbuilding the Nicaragua canal, and that in ering what the Spanish nation has lost and the natural disposition under the circumstances to regard American intervention as a deliberate plan to make the corresponding gains, it is not strange that we should be called "upstarts" perhaps. But in reality conquest, even such as resulted from the war with Spain, is not characteristic of the American people.

If the Spanish term used by Senor Rios has the popular significance that its English translation has in England and America, nothing could be farther from the truth than its application to the American we understand it, means one suddenly arrived at a position of power by irregular if not illegitimate means, and who is of- whole of the proposed journey. fensively assertive in the exercise of authority.

In the full history of Spanish-American relations, and especially in that part of it covered by the present administration, nothing is clearer than the disinclination of the United States to go to war with Spain. The Cuban question had been an irritating problem for tifty years before it was finally settled by armed intervention. In this long period every means of philanthropic mediation and every resource Cuba. President McKinley, in the negowas the personification of patience-patience directed by wisdom and humanity. would have served as pretexts for precipitating the crisis, and certainly the blow- ence. ing up of the Maine would have been regarded as an extreme provocation.

There is no necessity for discussing Rios lishes both property and educational quallishes both property and educational quallift of the American people is concerned. It if you the American people is concerned. It is a state out to say, now ever, that the
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lift of the American people is concerned. It is a state out to say to say the same of the say of the say to say the same of the say of the say to say the same of the say the s but there are a few unfortunately, who will applaud the Spaniard's sentiments.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Senor Rios is unnecessarily adding to the humiliation of his country by belittling the character of its conquerors.

Colonel Bryan so shaped, his military career that nobody will buy his book, "The First Battle" under a wrong impression.

The popularity of the Bergerag nose in the theatrical world is another evidence of the growth of the expansion scutiment.

If those cowardly Chicago aldermen are honest men they will do the fair thing by Mr. Yerkes and give back the retaining

Perhaps those extraordinary things the anti-expansionists are quoting from the constitution were taken from a revised version.

The talk of a British-American elliance is like the talk of universal disarmament. It is pleasing, but there is no...ing in it but sound.

If we understand Colonel Bryan, the peace treaty ought to be ratified and the Republican party everlastingly blasted for negotiating it.

The more Hon, Arkansas Jones examines the president's message, the more he feels menaced. Mr. Jones is beginning to wear a hunted look. Esteemed free trade contemporaries are

evidently in no hurry to explain how such a vast volume of exports managed to get over that "Chinese wall." There are two good things about a Re-

publican presperity year. The people have money to buy with, and they get the worth of their money when they spend it. Colonel Bryan is not boasting of his

on at the time Spain signed the treaty. It is hardly fair to hold Mr. Vest responwas not in the senate on the day that

At the Commercial Club banquet this being assumed that that is Hobson's

It is proper that the Commercial Club banquet this year should be an unusually rich affair. The record of the year's business fully justifies it. It has been a great year for Kansas City. If the police will take the pains to inter-

view some of the many victims of nightly

holdups we are confident their fine detect-

ive instinct will lead them to the concludon that there are footpads around. In order to e-cape footpads, ladies who ire compelled to be on the streets in the vening should avoid dark and lonely

places. That is the plan the police pursue, and they are rarely molested. It may be true, as Senor Rios complains, that the bitter dose Spain was forced to

fetching quality of medicine is not impaired by the fact that it is taken straight,

Some of our British cousins are taking the view that it would be better for the United States to build the Nicaragua canal unaided. The same view is held by several persons in this country. Moreover, it is likely to be insisted on.

Governor Leedy will not be so embarrassed by the general condemnation of his special session call as might be imagined. Governor Leedy has become so accustomed to popular condemnation of his blundering official acts that he rather expects it as a matter of course.

According to a Southampton dispatch, public sentiment in England is decidedly unfriendly to the United States, the intpression given out by the newspapers and public speeches being erroneous. It is which permits and indorses such an outrage sufficient to say that a public sentiment as this in one of the states, while making which does not influence the newspapers and orators is not worth taking into conchisement of Chinamen in one of the terrisideration.

MISSOURI POINTS.

In characterizing Americans as "upstart | "There is a lesson in it for Columbia," conquerors," Senor Rios, president of the sorrowfully remarks the Herald, as, recall-Spanish peace commission, is right in one ing the three defeats of a similar proposition in "Missouri's Athens," it mentions the in error in the moral implication involved | fact that Macon recently expressed itself in favor of sewer bonds by a vote of 711

> Every one of Buchanan county's prosecuting attorneys is still alive, and all are yet engaged in the practice of law except a few who are occupying official positions. James Mytton, presecutor-elect, is the youngest man ever chosen for the place

Beyond question the handsomest Christmas number of a Missouri weekly that has ever appeared is the current issue of the St. Louis Mirror, with that of the always beautiful Columbia Heraid a good, close second and the Slater Index easily entitled to a place in the procession. All are gems, typographically and otherwise, and are well worthy of special commendation,

A Northwest Missouri prognosticator figures it out that Congressman Dockery's political itinerary includes a senatorial trip to Washington, after a four years' stopover in the executive mansion at Jefferson City, but adds in a consolatory way that motives in the late war. The term, as Republican success in Missouri will compel a radical rearrangement of the schedule and an abandonment of a part if not indeed the

In the triumph of Bailey "the hopes of mother self-constituted leader of the 'plain people' were blasted." records the Maryville Tribune, "and hereafter the magniloquent 'Speaker' DeArmond must do what majority of the Democrats of congress order him to do. It appears that the Democrats of Missouri are not running the Democratic party of the nation so awfully

The banquet to be given December 29, by of courteous diplomacy had been exhaust- the members of the Nodaway county bar ed in behalf of the oppressed people of to Judge Cyrus A. Anthony, the distinguished jurist who will retire next month tiations preceding the declaration of war, from the bench in the Fourth district, will be attended by the prominent lawyers of half a dozen neighboring counties, and in If he and the people whom he represented the elaborateness of the menu and the aishad been upstarts, a score of incidents play of post-prandial eloquence will, it is during the early part of the administration | prophesied, surpass any previous affair of the kind in Northwest Missouri's experi-Senator Vest was a Confederate senator

and he never has abandoned his Confed-He remains a strict "constructionist," not to-day be almost forgotten and his ceased to exist. As late as 1820, only six getting, also, that the nurchase of the Louisiana territory, of Alaska, and almost all our annexations have been in dispute of the constitution to which he ents, an "eld fogey." This country is a nation. As a nation it can acquire and occupy territory. It has done so in the past. The supreme court, interpreting the constitution, confirms the nation's right, Mayhap Senator Vest knows this, but "springs" his anti-colonial resolution in the hope of killing off the silver movement into which he went reluctantly because if he hadn't done so others in his state would have done so and unscated him. The flag will not come down for Mr. Vest now any more than it did between '61 and '65.

Among the curios which attracted much attention at a recennt display in Maryville was a big six-shooter. Back of this gun is a history that is as interesting as the most thrilling yellow back novel. At the commencement of the civil war it was the property of Jesse James. During a raid in the neighborhood of Independence, Mo .. Quantrell and his gang of followers became very hard pressed. They were fighting for their lives on the run, when a member of the party, who now lives in Mary ville, but whose name, the Tribune says, is withheld out of deference to his wishes and his pistol shot from his hand. He was riding by the side of Jesse James, then only a common member of Quantrell's band, when the gun dropped, and with It part of the thumb that held it. Jesse, eeing the accident, reached into one of the scabbards in his own belt, pulled forth a pistol, and handed it to his companion, who kept it until a few years ago, when he sold it to W. F. Smith. The gun had thirty-eight notches on it when Jesse gave it away, and before the war closed the man who succeeded to its ownership added five more, making forty-three-which means, of course, that forty-three men military service, but his friends are priv- have been killed with it. The old pistol is fleged to point out that he had his sword | rusty, but it looks like it might do good service yet in the hands of the right man.

Lifting the curtain which hangs between sible for the Louisiana purchase. Mr. Vest | us and that hallowed period, let us take a glimpse, "reminisces" E. W. Stephens in the Columbia Herald, into a Boone county home on Christmas fifty years ago. It is Christmas eye. The earth is wrapevening the toast selected for Licatenant | ped in its livery of snow, reflecting a Hobson to respond to is "The Navy," it | brightness beneath as vivid as that which is shed by moon and stars above. The wind sighs a melancholy refrain, and the leafless trees creak and moan in the bitter December night. The negro slaves are holding high carnival in the cabin to the banjo and the fiddle, while the cabin almost sways beneath the double shuffle and the tig. The negro has known no such happiness in his days of freedom. He now is free from slavery. He was then free from care. The home is of logs weatherboarded, the rooms spacious, the furnishings simple. A broad fireplace with its hage black log is pouring a wealth of warmth into the room, while the teaket-He sings its merry song above the flame, The trusty ride and a few portraits adorn the walls. The mother is plying the spinning wheel in the corner, keeping time in cheerful song to the musical rhythm of its hum. The father dozes before the fire, rength, there must be a canal across the ment in order to allow these whites to vote. swallow was not sugar-coated. But the "weaving fancy unto fancy," as he watches

the glowing embers, or recalling, mayhap, some sweet or sad memory of the long ago. The children have been tucked away in bed, the baby eradle with its inevitable occupant an essential and pleasing part of the picture. Long yarn stockings, well filled with simple prescuts, hanging above the hearth, are proof that Santa Claus, having performed his stealthy and loving service, has departed upon his glad mission to some other home. Soon the tallow dip is extinguished and the house is wrapped in sleep. With the first hours of the dawn comes the first rude disturbance, as a wooly head is thrust in with the first greeting: "Krismus gif, Marse Jeems; Krismus gif, Miss Meely," and all the other darkies come trooping after. One by one the little cotton heads are lifted, and soon the floor is alive with the patter of little feet, and all is din and chaos. Soon, with noise of drum and firecracker, firing of guns and shouting of voices, bedlam reigns supreme. Christmas has come. From neighboring homes come reports of guns, and all the earth is vocal with Christmas joy. There is a present for everyone, not costly, but useful, People knew how to make presents then. An expensive present was given never. The old man has his eggnogg and doughnuts. The mother alone, then as now, gets her enjoyment from making others happy-the truest Christmas joy of all. The day is one of holiday and revelry. The neighbors meet together, crack jokes and exchange greetings. There is a great dinner of turke and venison and quail, and every luxury known. It is a great day, and as the night comes the neighborhood party untithe dawn, and thus it goes on day after day and night after night, until Christmas week is over. How, even in old age, we love to revel in these delightful and precions memories. However beaten by life's storms, however seared by its sorrow and its sins the balo of such days never ceases to shed its radiance over every life It is a bright easis to which the hardes nature ever turns in tenderness, and its

Personality in Politics.

gentle influence never entirely falls to

soften the stoniest heart.

From the Philadelphia Prices.

The reception President McKiniey is havng in the South is one of the most striking illustrations given of the influence a winning personality has in politics. In his journey southward, Mr. McKinley has not passed through a state which gave him an electoral vote. Every one of the cities he will visit are epposed to him politically. If the issues of 1896 were presented again for decision next week it is almost certain that all these states and cities would cast a vote overwhelmingly against the party Mr. McKinley represents. But notwithstanding this fact they are giving him a reception which for heartiness and cordial ity could not be surpassed in a strongly Republican state or city.

The explanation cannot be found in the natural tribute of respect a people pays to power and to the man who temporarily wields it. A Democratic president visited the South a few years ago, but while crowds were present to receive him there was a noticeable lack of spontaneous enthusiasm. He came, saw and went away again. The impression he made was utterly negative. The real reason for President McKinley's popularity wherever he goes is his personality. This has given him a vastly wider influence and has stood him in crises to better purpose than his other qualities as a statesman. It was Mr. Cleveland's utter lack of this quality which made his administration such a failure and will leave it in history as an interim during which the country waited impatiently for the time to come for him to retire to private life. Had he possessed erate ideas, observes the St. Louis Mirror. a winning personality Mr. Cleveland would Mckinley's possession of this quality is lized Marshall as the "crafty chief judge shown by the fact that his party is stronger and more unued and enthusiastic | the turning of his own reasoning." Threthan it was the day he was elected. Only a few presidents in American his-

appeals. Senator Vest is, with all his tal- | tory have had this characteristic in a marked degree. Most of them have been men of individuality, but they lacked a court is very irregular and very censurwinning personality. The presidents who have had this quality are Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and McKinley. Washington's personality dominated the long as he was president antagonisms were in abeyance and party strife was smothered. Jefferson was the next president whose personality was the dominating force in American politics for years Then came several negative presidents before Jackson, with his strong character and striking personality, appeared upon the scene, it was his ability to win and hold friends more than his firmness and aggressiveness that gave him his great influence. As to Lincoln and his strong personality, it is unnecessary to speak to a generation a good share of which was a witness of the masterful influence it gave him. After Lincoln no president with McKinley was inaugurated.

winning personality appeared until Mr. It is noticeable that the longest and most permanent advances in national aggrandizement have been made during the administrations of these presidents, whose personality gave them a forceful influence in politics. During Washington's two terms the government was organized out of chaotic material. Jefferson made the greatest and most valuable addition of territory to the Union. Jackson asserted the loctrine of unity and aroused a spirit which had never been evident beore. Lincoln saved the government and abolished slavery. And enough has already been done by McKinley to assure his place among the epoch-making presidents. The popularity which this personality gains a resident is an important factor in gaining and u.ing political influence. Every ne of these personality presidents, except Jackson, was accused of weakness and acillation, but each one of them has left ipon history a most enduring mark. It one of these epochs through which the country is now passing and the dominating personality in it is William McKinley.

Making a Bogy for Labor. rom the Chicago Times-Herald.

In its resolution against expansion, adopted in its annual convention at Kansas City the American Federation of Labor falls in to the common error of confounding "ex pansion" with "imperialism." The mistake is excurable in politician who are seeking for new issues upon which to secure a new party alignment. But the Federation of Labor is not a political or ganization. There is no reason why hould make a bogy man of "expansion" t frighten the wage-earners of the country On the contrary, there is every reason wh he federation should carefully abstai from characterizations that are calculated to deceive those who trust its leadership

n political and economic questions The resolution adopted by the federatio eclares that "a new and far-reachin policy known as imperialism, or expansis about to thrust upon us a large an standing army and an autocratic navy and the convention called upon its officer to "use all power to defeat it The use of the words "imperialism" and

'expansion" synonymousty, as in this resution, is, of course, unwarranted. Such resolution does not embody that strict ? gard for hone-ty of utterance which we have a right to expect from the connecti and advisers of labor, Whether done in tentionally or unwittingly, it conveys wrong impression to the tollers who have neither the time nor the inclination to examine these questions for themselves The Populists who have been driven from

the silver issue and the anti-expansionists will shrick "imperialism" from now until 1999, but labor should not be deceived. There How many times have I lain down at night, is no menace of empire in our acceptance of the responsibilities thrust upon us by the war with Spain. The nation has been committed to a policy of expansion ever | The wears world above:

Since Washington received the sword of | Must patiently lie. since Washington received the sword of Solomond washington received the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown. We unnexed Solomond Without the brink, Louisiana, Fforida, Texas, New Mexico and California—the latter including at the time Into that nothingness, and neither feel nor think! of annexation Utan, Nevana and Colorado. The annex-part of Arizona and Colorado. The annex-of this tract of 55,781 square miles of such unbroken slumber. ation of this tract of 545,783 square miles of subroken slumber, and the purchase of Alaska did not make. And web university began to comber us an empire. We are still a republic. have already expanded. And the old expansion and the new expansion mean a vast extension of commercial and indus-trial activity and a consequent expansion of opportunity for labor.

Lincoln, Grant, McKinley,

From the Atlanta Constitution (De Once in a generation a single brief senace sometimes becomes historic. General Grant's "Let us have pence". sentence. It is the same way with a speech when it comes from the heart and goes to the heart. Lincoln's Gettysburg uddress was such a speech.

And now a Republican president, who once led his soldiers up to the outer wails of our beleaguered city, has stood among us as our honored guest and hurled into history a speech which will turn our Union of states into a union of hearts.

Message It Over to Marshall.

Senator Vest says that he approves of John Marshall, though he doesn't agree with everything that distinguished man did or said. All this would be a cause of great satisfaction to the great lawver if it should come to his personal knowledge in the other and better world.

More Leedy Lunacies.

From the New York World (In Prosperous Kansas is to be made the vicim of another dose of "calamity." ernor Leedy, repudiated by the people, has called an extra session of his legislature to coact some Populist lumacies into law,

The next secretary of the interior anglet be from the interior. Mr. Bliss, of New York, is a nice man, but his place of busi

Why Not From Missourit

rom the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

ces was rather too far from land title and red Indians. They Know Not What They Do. From the Chicago News

Those Kansas Populists who are going to legislate against sleeping car porters would be less rash if they had ever stood in the awful presence of a porter.

Senator Vest's New Love.

From the New York Sun.
To the Editor: Senator Vest, the lender of the old Bourbon Democracy in the senite, in his frantic effort to defeat the policy of expansion, has abandoned completely the historical position of his party as strict constructionists of the constitution, thereby holding up to scorn all the loctrines in this respect that Thomas Jetferson ever maintained, and on which the old Republican party was founded. Mr.

"John Marshall wrote no nebulous opinon Marshall wrote he heddods opin-on. His knowledge of the constitution was only equaled by his command of the English language. I say how, although I littler with him in many respects politi-nally, that until this country cesse to ex-sist and the English language cease to be spoken. John Marshall, of Virginia, will tand without a peer in the judicial annuls of this or any other country."

That is undoubtedly the judgment of distory but it is political heresy from the Democratic point of view. It is sound Federalism, and the disayowal, utter and absolute, of what is generally known as feffersonian Democracy. From the day that Marshall, appointed by President Adams in the closing hours of his admin-Istration, took his seat on the bench of the supreme court, there was eternal war between him and Jefferson, a war that did not end until one of the great disputants who sophisticates the law to his min years later Jefferson declared that practice of Judge Marshall of traveling out of his case to prescribe what the law would be in a most case not before the

As a lawyer and a student of constitutional history, Mr. Vest must know that the conflict between Marshall and Adams began with the celebrated case of Marbury vs. Madison, arising out of the mid-night appointments of Mr. Adams. Marbury, one of the appointees, applied to the supreme court for a mandamus to Mr. Madison, the secretary of state, to compel him to deliver the commission intended or him. Jefferson continues the history of the case as follows:

"The court determined at once that, being an original process, they had no cognizance of it; and, therefore, the question was ended. But the chief justice (Marshall) went on to lay down what the law would be, had they jurisdiction of the case, to-wit; that they should command the delivery. The object was clearly to instruct any other court having the jurisdiction what they should do if Mariany should apply to them. Besides the imprepriety of this gratuitous interference, could anything exceed the perversion of law. For if there is any principle of haw never yet contradicted it is that delivery is one of the essentials to the validity of a deed." "The court determined at once that, be

From that initial case down Marshall never made a decision, never rendered an opinien, giving an interpretation constitution where the real or apparent rights of the states and of the government were in issue that Jefferson wholly approved. He never ceased to contend that Marshall had tortured the or-game law into something never intended by its framers, and in his old age, when he began to write his autobiography. nounced the court, unjustly, as I think, "as the corps of sappers and miners, steadworking to undermine the independent rights of the states and to consolidate all power in the hands of that government in which they have so important a free-

Mr. Vest, as we have said, in declaring that "Marshall's knowledge of the constitution was only equaled by his command of the English language," uncanonizes Jef-ferson as the interpreter of the constitution for his party, and sets up in his place the greatest of all the Federal leaders. Marshall. This sudden metamorphosis of hide-bound Missouri Democrat Into rank Federalist is amusing.

At Christmastide.

Fair Molly's face is wreathed in smales That Yulmide pleasures brane. 'I'm sure,' she says, 'that page will time me a diamund ring!"

And brother Tem, who's always in

Same trouble to the neek, Declares. 'I guest the old man will tive me a fair-sized check.' Then too the children show their ho tiem gleeful flings

And do not have a doubt that "bob-Also, mamma experts a gift; To fill a long felt lack. Exclaiming. "Ye., I know be will

Give me a sealed in success

But in a glassy office room A deak abute with a slare ope's Christman time," the old man vers. is's Christian time.

Then fercely murmurs "Damn"

—itrocklyn Life.

Too Yougue. The doctor said. "Show me your tangue, but the bright little mint was high strong "My tongue isn't sick;

"The trouble's way slown in my length,"
— Chicago Tribuna.

More Information. rom the Indignapolis Journal.

Tommy— Paw, what is a deadline?"

Mr. Figu-"A funeral procession.

MORTALITY.

is haunted by no memory of of annexation Utah, Nevada and a large How many times, when day brought back the high It is useless to oppose expansion, for we | And show in long perspective the gay morrows,

Stretching monotonously on, Forever marrowing, but never done. Hare I not toathed to live arain and said. It would have seen far better to be east, And yet, somehow, I know not why, Remained afraid to die!

-William Dean Howells, in Harper's Magazine. THE WASSAIL BOWL.

Was-haile! Sire Christman brings the wreathed cup, With apples, alg, and spice filled up.

Was-baile! Each ancient crief and gradge we drown; The Lamb's woul amouths the roughest friwn; Drink-haile?

Post, merry bells, peat out space. We pledge Immanuel's day of grace, Was-hatle! Nort!

He brings us joy Immanuel! Was-haite!

Bring in, upon his silver tray The Hour's head, armed with gariands gay

And resemante: lemon to its tusked met, He laughs amain, "Noel?" I trow. Was-balle!

He may be bridings more and less, The Hear's lead leads the Christmas mess. Was-hatle: Neet's Give thanks unto immanuel! Was-baile! Bring next the means with mickle pride;

plover and the partridge pied. Good drink thereto; the Gascon wine Was-haile'
And then, whiles pipe and tabor piy,

The best of all, the shredded po-Drink-haste Without the door let Sorrow lie! And if she die.

Wo'll shroud her in the Christman pie. He brings good cheer, Immanuel? Annie Chambers Ketchum, in Harper's,

LIFE IS BRIEF.

Not many lives, but only one, have we-How sacred should that one life ever bet That narrow spin,
r after day filled up with blensed test. Hour after hour still bringing in new speel.

-- Heratius Benar.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Captain A. J. Campbell, of General Brooke's staff, who has just returned from Porto Rico, says that what the island needs more than anything else is money. "There is," he declares, "a considerable and rapidly increasing tribe of restless young American men who fancy that there is a whole lot doing down in Porto Rico just now, and that it's an easy thing to pick up wealth down there without having a dollar wherewith to do business when Vest made this remarkable change of base they get there. The man who strikes Perto Rico with nothing but his health and ambition is due for a hard fall. The isiand needs money first and brains afterwards. There is manual labor to spare, and 'grafting,' or, in other words, hus tling for quick returns in the way of money. does not go worth a cent. The island has only opened its eyes after the long stupor into which it has been plunged by the vicious misgovernment of the Spanlards. The population, of course, is breathe the comparative air of freedom, and the Porto Ricans are throwing their caps in the sir and shouting for the stars and stripes, but that sort of thing doesn't make prosperity. Unbounded wealth un questionably abounds naturally all over the island, but it is going to take the genius and the millions of the shrewdest of capitalists to get that wealth out of the country. It will be no quick process, either, I started out to say, however, that the however, that the there needs to be warned to stay at hen The young American who can take a few millions of dollars along with him to Porto Rico is the boy that is needed, and needed hadly, down that way just now."

Tobacco is being raised under cover at l'ampa. Fla., and the experiment is said be a success. An acre or more of ground a a patch is covered with a framework and cheesecloth. They have a number of these patches, amounting to nine acres, under cultivation. The covering stands ten feet above the ground. The cloth also runs around the patches. It affords protection from heavy rains and from winds that would injure the plants. As it is, beautiful leaves are raised. As filler the tobacco is the good but it is particularly fine when used for wrappers. The advantage of raisng the plants under cover is found in the excellent coloring they take on. There is demand for light wrappers, and this shade is taken on by the plants.

One of ex-President Dwight's first official ets after he became head of Yale college was to accept from Mrs. Osborn, of New York, the gift of a recitation hall, the uilding of which would necessitate the destruction of the famous old Yale fence. The students held an indignation meeting, at which President Dwight appeared and said: "Gentlemen, the corporation did not consider it wise to endanger a gift of some \$200,000 for the sake of a little sentiment You know it is an old saying that the lightning does not strike twice in the same place. I suppose that the best reason that ars ever been given for this phenomenon of nature is that given by the small boy because it doesn't have to.' Good day, gentlemen."

The newest and most novel device for ollecting money has been put forth in New York by the Salvation Army, and It has met with remarkable success, because has struck the popular fancy. It is an iron boiling pot, such as is used in ousehold, suspended from a tripod of red sticks about the height of a man, inscription is "Keep the pot boiling," t leaves absolutely no doubt of its object. There is a man in charge, of course, to see nat contributions are not stolen. The fact hat there is no importunity causes many o contribute who otherwise would refuse.

Professor Grassi's discovery that malaria s spread by a particular species of gnats ias been proven in a curious manner at the Santo Spirito hospital at Rome. All attempts to communicate the disease to animals had falled when a patient in the hospital volunteered to have the experiment ried on himself. He was exposed to the gnats, developed the fever, his blood showing malaria bacilli, and was ther treated with quinine. The doctors think that they tre now in a way to discover a serum that will render people immune to the majarfa.

London's "moving staircase" waits for no man or woman; it goes up and up, and down and down, and the passengers standing on the stairs must drop off at the different floors quick or get smashed. The person wishing to ascend merely steps on the staircase, and it carries her up with it, the handrail moving, too. A man writs at the foot and sees the wayfarers off, enjoining them, according to Truth, not to move. Another man awaits them at the top, directing them to step off at once, and then the thing disappears.

George West, a brother-in-law of the law George M. Pullman, and proprietor of one of the most widely known tailoring estabishments in the city, is dead. One of he well known characteristics was that is of winter. This habit practically cost hin his life, as it was when out on an errana without his overcoat that he contracted the cold that added his name to the long list of sudden and unexpected deaths.